

THE HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD

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Currency Circulation Still Clogged: Chinese By-Pass Crisis

T.V. SOONG TALKING POLITICS IN WASHINGTON

Mr. T. V. Soong, China's Prime Minister, is still in Washington, discussing political and economic issues with President Truman. He is leaving later for Paris to discuss problems connected with Indo-China with General De Gaulle.—Wireless.

Fate of Pilots In Hong Kong

ANYONE HAVING KNOWLEDGE OR INFORMATION OF WAR CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST UNITED STATES MILITARY, NAVAL OR AIR PERSONNEL TAKEN PRISONER IN HONG KONG OR ITS VICINITY OR AGAINST ANY AMERICAN CITIZEN IN THE SAME AREA IS REQUESTED IMMEDIATELY TO REPORT AT THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL AT THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING.

Appointments will then be made with any such person having information to report and date and time set for an interview with a representative of the United States War Crimes Commission. The Commission is led by Major Bailey, U.S. Army. All those desirous of a hearing by the Commission are asked to report at the Consulate offices between the hours of 9.30 and 11 a.m. daily. The Commission will deal solely with crimes involving American victims.

OTHER COMMISSIONS

Two other American Commissions now in the Colony are The Chemical Warfare Information Commission and the United States Military Intelligence Commission. All are here on the invitation of the British authorities and will maintain close liaison with them.

AMERICAN CITIZENS

American citizens in the Colony are asked to attend the Consulate offices for the present on other affairs unless specifically asked to do so.

Lieut. Comdr. J. Goldsmith R.N., who has just arrived in the Colony, remembered that when he was here before the war he had an excellent house-boy by name of Ah Kan.

Desiring to get the "boy" back into his service, the officer put an advertisement in the Chinese press. It worked. The Commander got his "boy" back and Ah Kan is happy to be serving "Number 1 master" again.

Giant Job For China

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 15. THE DISARMAMENT OF AN ESTIMATED ONE AND A QUARTER MILLION JAPANESE IN CHINA HAS BEGUN IN OUTLYING AREAS BUT HAS NOT YET REACHED SHANGHAI.

General Heino I-shu, Chief of Staff to General Ho Ying-chin, announced from Nanking, that the Chinese had begun to take arms from small Japanese garrisons.

Disarmament in Shanghai is delayed by General Tang En-po, pending Chinese possession of warehouses in which Japanese equipment is stored.

It is estimated that the job of disarming the Japanese by Chinese forces being flown into Eastern China by American planes, may require a total of three months.—Wireless.

Domot has been permitted to resume activity in Japan, but under strict control of the Allied High Command.—Reuter.

ALTHOUGH IT WAS TO BE ATTRIBUTED LESS TO THE ENERGIES OF THE COLONY'S FINANCIAL AUTHORITIES THAN TO THE CAPACITY OF THE CHINESE FOR FINDING SOME WAY OR OTHER OUT OF ANY SORT OF HAZE, IT COULD REASONABLY BE HELD LAST NIGHT THAT THE SITUATION ARISING FROM THE INTRODUCTION OF THE NEW CURRENCY — AND ITS COROLLARY, THE REPUDIATION OF THE MILITARY YEN — WAS AFFORDING LESS GROUND FOR DISQUIET.

GOVERNMENT'S OBJECTIVE, THAT OF GETTING AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE OF THE NEW CURRENCY INTO FREE CIRCULATION AT HIGH SPEED, REMAINS A LONG WAY FROM ACHIEVEMENT.

Large amounts of money actually paid out by the banks remain immobilised, by reason of the disinclination of European holders of largish sums to indulge in spending while price levels fail to conform even remotely to what is reasonable.

Informed opinion seems agreed that there are far too few channels through which the new currency can reach the great mass of the population, and that the existing channels are choked at many points, prohibiting a rapid flow of currency into circulation.

Principal snags still seemed to be (a) failure of the banks to fall readily into line with the full generosity of Government's wishes on the facilities to be granted to applicants for funds, despite Government guarantees;

(b) the issue of an excessive proportion of \$10 and \$5 bills as against \$1 and 10 cents. Every available \$10 and \$5 note should have been put into circulation at the first opportunity.

(c) continued failure of many employers of labour to make application for the new currency, presumably because they remain possessed of quantities of yen of which they first wish to rid themselves.

The Colony met the difficult situation by using the H.K. dollar and the Military Yen side by side. Quotations for most commodities, for meals and so on, were obtainable in both currencies, and this state of affairs is likely to continue—as the primary saving factor—until more H.K. dollars find their way into the hands of more of the people.

Inevitably, prices in Military Yen have risen to phenomenal levels, and as throughout the Colony there has developed a more or less common acceptance of an exchange rate varying between 200 to 1 and 250 to 1, prices in H.K. dollars are, in many cases, equally grotesque.

In the Market, a rate of 250 to 1 was established as a standard, but yen prices were pushed so high that the cost of peanut oil, for instance, was a hundred times greater than pre-war in terms of H.K. dollars.

Adjustment to the new situation as far as prices go, threatens to involve a long and painful process unless Government can readily introduce an agency with powers approximating to the Office of Price Administration in the United States.

Rice is to be sold only at 20 cents a catty, but there is a

EINSTEIN'S THEORY

Saranac Lake, New York, Sept. 15.

The celebrated scientist, Einstein, told the United Press to-day: "My opinion is that there is no other salvation for civilization and even for the human race, than the creation of a world government with security as the basis of its laws. So long as there are sovereign states with separate armaments, forests, new world wars cannot be avoided." Einstein declined to discuss the atomic bomb and other subjects.—Wireless.

American doctors state that General Tojo's general condition is good, but that his full recovery will take a long time.—Reuter.

CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS?

Los Angeles, Sept. 15. University of California scientists have commenced further tests of the new drug, tubulin, which works on the principle of penicillin. Test tube results showed that tubulin kills tuberculosis bacillus. It is said that if human and animal tests prove successful, the importance of the drug will be hard to overestimate.—Wireless.

black market rate of between Y.140 and Y.170 a catty.

Incidentally, rice shops had to be officially advised yesterday that it was no longer necessary for intending purchasers to produce their Japanese ration card.

Following are some of the prices quoted in the market, in dollars and cents:

	H.K.\$	M.Y.
Mutton	20.00	5.000
Beef	5.00	1.250
Pork	8.00	2.000
Chicken	10.00	2.500
Duck	7.00	1.750
Cornd Beef	5.00	750
Cornd Mutton	5.00	750
Peanut Oil	16.00	4.000
Sugar (Brown)	4.00	1.000
Sugar (White)	5.00	1.250
Sugar (Cubes)	6.00	1.500
Condensed Milk	6.00	1.500
Rice (Black Market)	.60	150
Vegetables:		
Cabbage	2.50	600
Taro	.40	100
Marrow	.16	40
Sweet Potatoes	.40	100
Onions	2.20	550
Fruits:		
Banana	.50	120
Pumelo	.60	150
Persimmon	.50	120
Fish:		
Garoupa	3.20	800
Hung Sam	2.88	720
Lap Yue	2.24	560

FUNDS FROZEN IN SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 15. — A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN BUSINESS PERSONNEL IS STILL LIVING IN SHANGHAI INTERMENT CAMPS DUE TO THE REQUIREMENT THAT THEY MUST BE FINANCIALLY SOLVENT BEFORE BEING ALLOWED TO LEAVE.

WITH FOREIGN BANKS CLOSED FUNDS ARE FROZEN CHINESE BUSINESSMEN IN SHANGHAI ALSO ARE CAUGHT IN A DIFFICULT SITUATION OWING TO PUPPET CURRENCY.

They are doing the bulk of their business in Central Reserve Bank notes, converting them into goods, and feverishly buying United States and Chungking dollars.

The American dollar has climbed in a week from \$5,000 puppet dollars to 120,000 while the Chungking dollar rate rose from 115 to 220 to one.

The general view is that someone is going to get enough with large stocks of Central Reserve Bank notes which eventually will be useable only for waste-paper.

CHUNGKING ORDER. Despite the Chungking order that only national currency should be used as legal tender, the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce requested local business houses to continue to accept puppet currency due to the extreme shortage of national currency.—Wireless.

YOUNGER MEN MUST NOW LEAD

Field Marshal Montgomery had the degree of LL.D. (honoris causa) conferred on him at Belfast University. He said, "We older men may give the lead for a while but it is for the younger men to take up the running and shoulder the task."—Reuter.

OIL DEAL IN TROUBLED WATERS

REUTERS CORRESPONDENT IN VIENNA SAYS THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IS ABOUT TO CONCLUDE A GIGANTIC OIL DEAL WITH DR. KARL RENNER'S PROVISIONAL AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT WHICH AT PRESENT IS NOT RECOGNIZED BY THE OTHER ALLIES.

The deal which concerns Austria's east oil fields, normally capable of producing one million tons annually, is causing concern among representatives of the other three Allied powers in Austria who have not been officially acquainted with the negotiation.

British representations are believed to have already been made in Moscow and it is expected that in Britain, the United States and France will press that the question be brought before the Allied Control Commission for Austria.—Reuter.

TAFFY SINGS IN SIAM

Men of the 77th heavy anti-aircraft regiment, trained in Cardiff, endured fendish treatment as prisoners of war in Siam but the Welshmen continued to sing the songs of their forefathers and to hold meetings, says a B.E.C. message.

BATAVIA DEAD

Singapore, Sept. 15. The passengers of the first Allied plane to land in Batavia since the Japanese occupation brought word that the great city "looked dead," while appalling conditions marked the nearby internment camp.—Wireless.

EDEN RUMOUR

A REPORT PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK THAT THE FORMER FOREIGN SECRETARY, MR. ANTHONY EDEN, WILL REPLACE LORD WAVELL AS Viceroy OF INDIA IS DESCRIBED IN LONDON AS "FANTASTIC."

Nothing is known of such a proposal in official quarters where it is pointed out that Lord Wavell has just visited this country and is now on his way back to resume his post.

Recently another rumour suggested that Lord Templewood, better known as Sir George Hoare, Britain's former Ambassador in Madrid, would succeed Lord Wavell, and were shown by events to be unfounded.—Reuter.

HONG KONG TO START WITH A CLEAN SHEET: SOCIAL REFORM PLANS

"WE ARE NOW PRESENTED WITH THE OPPORTUNITY OF A CLEAN SLATE... THE AUTHORITIES AT HOME HAVE ALREADY IN VIEW AN ENLIGHTENED LONG-TERM POLICY FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW HONG KONG," DECLARED H.E. MR. F. C. GIMSON IN A FAREWELL MESSAGE TO THE COLONY BROADCAST LAST NIGHT.

MR. GIMSON BROADLY HINTED THAT AMONG THE REFORMS IN CONTEMPLATION WAS THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SYSTEM OF SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR THE COLONY, IN LINE WITH THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S DEMOCRATISATION PROGRAMME.

It is with feelings of both joy and sorrow, said Mr. Gimson, that I take this opportunity of addressing a few farewell words to listeners in Hong Kong, of joy that we have come through the worst tribulations of the war and are free men again; and of sorrow that I leave you with my normal mission as a professional Colonial Administrator, unfulfilled because of the upheaval of war.

You of my listeners who so loyally and valiantly supported me in the immediate job of keeping the Colony going pending the arrival of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief have now seen the Prime Minister's message of warm appreciation of your efforts. Yesterday's proclamation appointing the Chief Civil Affairs Officer, under the Commander-in-Chief's administration will relieve many of you at an early date to take a well-earned rest in your homelands. Some of you may remain for some time longer and I know that those who do so will continue to give the Chief Civil Affairs Officer all the assistance in your power. I trust that those of you who may be behind for some time will enjoy health and strength to assist the new administration to lay well the foundations of the future prosperity of the Colony and its people.

DISTRESS AND CALAMITY

In conclusion I can only express regret that my time in Hong Kong has been spent in the midst of circumstances of unparalleled distress and calamity for the whole of the population and that I was rendered personally so powerless, but I can assure you that, though perforce out of contact with the populace and the territory of the Colony, I have been giving constant thought and spending much of my time in internment to discussion as to the means whereby the political, social and economic conditions of the people here might be reformed and bettered.

I will now say goodbye and though I may not travel this way again you may be sure that the welfare of Hong Kong and its inhabitants will always be uppermost in my heart and in my mind.

BORE THE BRUNT. But there are others in the Colony to whom some expression of the gratitude which we who were interned feel towards them is long overdue. I refer to some of our fellow-nationals of the Chinese, Portuguese and Indian communities, who were left behind to bear the brunt of the Japanese oppression in Hong Kong and who, in spite of persecution and privations — in some cases even taking the extreme forms of torture and imprisonment — refused to do anything which would injure the cause of the United Nations, but rather did their utmost to promote it by any means in their power.

Some of us who were shut in behind barred wire will never forget the assistance we got from many such kindly people who with grave risk, heavy expense and much self-denial sent parcels of supplies to us which may truly be said in many cases to have made all the difference between comparative good health and permanent disablement or even death. Since our release the faithful co-operation of these loyal people has contributed materially to the smooth resumption of normal life here. It is my earnest hope that all who have behaved so nobly will regain their former livelihood and re-establish themselves either in their private businesses or in the public service on a sound basis of prosperity and that the Government will do its utmost to assist in the restoration of such people to their rightful places in the life of the community.

RAPID PROGRESS. To the Colony generally I would say that I look forward to an era of rapid progress in ameliorating the methods of public administration here in accordance with the settled policy of His Majesty's Government.

FRANCO'S STORY. The reason for suppressing the Falange salute in Spain is given in to-day's official preamble to the decree abolishing the salute. "Circumstances" deriving from the World War caused what was a sign of friendliness and cordiality to be wrongly interpreted, and gave it a meaning and value entirely different from what it really represents.

The Falange is Spain's only political party. The salute, was the same as the Fascist salute — raised right arm with hand outstretched.—Reuter.

KING'S GIFT TO CHINA. KING GEORGE VI HAS GIVEN A VALUABLE GOLD CASKET TO A LONDON EXHIBITION HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHINA WAR RELIEF FUND.

The King and Queen attended the exhibition yesterday. Already over one and a half million pounds have been contributed to the fund.—Wireless.

MAISIE GAYE DEAD

Maizie Gaye, the famous music hall artiste, has died at the age of 37. She retired in 1932 having begun her career as a chorus girl in Blackpool.—Reuter.

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REGISTERED OFFICES—
WINDSOR HOUSE (1st floor)
DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
HONGKONG.

Telephones: 32312 & 24354

THE FUTURE

Mr. Gimson's farewell speech to the people of the Colony furnishes a talking-point which may well occupy us usefully in discussion between now and the moment when the civil government is once again ready to take over from the Military Administration. As Mr. Gimson pointed out, we shall be starting again from scratch, with a clean sheet. The old order died out in December, 1941. There are but few emulators who have any ambition to restore it. We need something new to take its place, something which will fall into line with the democratisation policy of the British Labour Government, and which will, at the same time, fit itself appropriately to the real needs of this community. On the broad principle that constitutional changes are desirable, indeed essential, it is easy to obtain complete agreement. Discovery of an acceptable formula, defining the degrees and nature of these changes, presents more difficulty. Everybody, more or less, feels that he knows exactly what is wanted. But even those who have given the most study to the problem from its

multifarious implications, as in the case of submitting concrete proposals. We agreed on the fundamentals, the end of 'benevolent autocracy', a better deal for the underdog, an era of better education and housing for the mass of the population, higher standards of living, all in fact that might be encompassed by the phrase 'social reform.' We differ about how to achieve them. Now, it can be confidently submitted, is the time to thrash out the problems involved until common ground is reached. During the life of the present Military Administration, the 'liberal' elements of the Colony will have a great opportunity to determine whether or not we can achieve in a new era and a genuinely new Hong Kong. It is in our hands to tell our administrators exactly what we want. We can be assured of a ready hearing, perhaps even an 'insider's' lead. The paths of progress have led us to the lanes of power. Some we pray never to retrace. One road, however, that opened in December 1941 and broadened into a highway we can continue to follow, is the road of good co-operation, born of a common endurance of conditions of unparallelled strain and distress. It is wide enough and long enough, we hope, to let us all pass through together and take us to a happier and more rational state.

Eisenhower Bids Farewell

In his final message as Supreme Allied Commander to the Combined Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Eisenhower records the "lasting appreciation of myself, staff and subordinate commanders at the staunchness of support we received and the extraordinary degree of confidence unfailingly demonstrated."

"During the three years I have personally served under the direct control of the combined Chiefs of Staff I have experienced no single instance in which I have not received the ultimate in consideration and personal and official assistance."

Replying, the British Chiefs of Staff said: "S.H.A.E.F. has always been the embodiment of true Allied comradeship, and provides a memorable example of what can be done by whole-hearted co-operation. Its spirit will endure for all time."

It has been announced by Sir Harold Macintosh, chairman of the National Savings Committee, that the surrender of Japan will not affect arrangements for the Thanksgiving Savings Week Campaign, which opened in London on September 15, and will continue throughout the country until the end of November.

Atomic Bombs--The War--And You

BY GENERAL
J. F. C. FULLER

That the atomic bomb, plus Russia, would bring the war in the Far East to a rapid end was almost a fore-gone conclusion. But the suggestion that atomic energy can annihilate war itself is fantastic.

The causes of war are no more to be eliminated by the pulverising cities, or even by occupying an enemy's country, than a sick man can be cured by knocking down his house or by jumping into his bed.

Two Japanese towns have disappeared, but, even though Japan has given in, war has not disappeared. Surely, then, because those towns are no more, and because the inventive genius of man has now tapped a source of energy which potentially threatens every city in the world with the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah, the time has come when, instead of shooting electrons at atoms in order to liberate energy, we should set to work to shoot the diseases out of our civilisation in order to liberate peace.

This is the problem the atomic bomb suggests to me. Not because it can destroy whole towns, but because it places at man's disposal so mighty a power that, if he will only set one to eliminate the diseases which generate war, he can build a myriad Hiroshimas—creating for himself and his kind a civilisation which in its wonders will dim into darkness all the magic of the Arabian Nights.

If he will not do so he may succeed in terrifying all would-be world aggressors into beating bag-lambas for the time being, but, so long as the

microbes of war remain in our civilisation, all that will happen is that instead of foreign wars, the world will be plagued by devastating social upheavals.

For the causes of war are rottenness of things as we have known them in the days of peace.

To sit on a sick man's head may keep him from struggling, but even to an idiot it is clear that it cannot cure his complaint.

Nevertheless, metaphorically speaking this is the therapeutic treatment prescribed at Dumbarton Oaks—a physic which has now been bottled, labelled and handed out at San Francisco to a desperately sick world.

What, then, are the causes of war? There are several, even many, but in the economic age in which we live, the one which seems to me to tower above all others is the "profit motive."

Things are made for personal profit rather than for use. They are produced to add to the wealth of the few, rather than to supply the needs of the many.

Now I am not a politician—Socialist, Communist, Liberal or Tory. I am a soldier and

a student of war, and this is how I see the problem that was produced and which experts of all kinds have now got to solve.

In war everything is governed and directed by utility—that is, its usefulness in winning the war. Everybody takes his coat off and the profit motive is all but reduced to vanishing point.

Because of this, we have been spending on an average, 14,000,000 sterling a day, and were the war to last a hundred years we should continue to do so. In war, money is ink.

The clearest example of this is the invention of the atomic bomb.

"We spent 500,000,000 sterling on the greatest scientific gamble in history—and won." So said President Truman. When, may I ask, have we spent a tenth, twentieth or fiftieth of this sum on a scientific gamble for peace?

Never—and we are never likely to, so long as the profit motive remains the axle pin in our economic civilisation.

I would ask you to look at the peace which followed the last war. First a frantic snatch-and-grab boom. Next a dismal slump which swelled and swelled until there was universal unemployment.

It wasn't because the industries which had given us all we needed during the war would not meet our peace needs. Nor was it because their production was so immense that it could not be consumed.

What was it, then? It was because there were pockets of the people—employed and unemployed—to buy, that is to consume production.

Money was the missing link. Nevertheless, in order to keep prices up and the profit motive going, when millions of people were actually starving because they could not buy farmers were subsidised not to breed stock, to burn their wheat and dump their coffee into the sea.

Over two hundred years ago Bishop Berkeley, the philosopher, defined money as "a ticket or counter"—the main function of which is to enable goods and services to be distributed. Therefore the important thing about money is that there should always be sufficient in circulation to effect exchange.

It does not matter what money is made of, any more than it matters what card-counters or railway tickets are made of.

To-day, in order to pay for the war, money comes out of the ink pot and when its function of exchange has been fulfilled it should go into the waste-paper basket.

But it doesn't. Instead, it is added to the National Debt—a profit making cartel—for there is yet another theory as regards money.

This is the cult of the Money Power—the high prophets of the profit-mongers—and to these folk the main function of money is not to facilitate exchange but to breed money by loaning it out at interest. And the surest way to do that is to get people and nations into debt.

Therefore money must always be in short supply—so that people are compelled to borrow. Therefore the money tickets must be made of, or related to, something very rare. They choose gold.

The game is then simple enough. Corner the gold and bring the prices of goods and shares to rock-bottom. Next, buy them up at scrap price. Then release gold in order to send prices rocketing, and lastly sell and pocket the booty.

It is as simple as shelling peas, and you, my readers, are the pods.

It is this system which leads to booms, slumps and unemployment—to the struggle for foreign markets, to economic war and finally to war itself.

If this cause of war is not eliminated, then atomic energy, not as now confined in bombs, but instead, peacefully generating in power houses, is going to destroy our civilisation just as effectively as if it were in bombs.

Here then are the two real

Stanley Maxted Talks To "Sunday Herald"

ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS OF THE WAR CORRESPONDENTS OF THE B.B.C., STANLEY MAXTED OF TORONTO, HAS ARRIVED IN THE COLONY IN H.M.S. DUKE OF YORK, FRESH FROM THE BATTLE OF THE PACIFIC AND THE HISTORIC SURRENDER SIGNING CEREMONY IN TOKYO BAY IN THE U.S.S. MISSOURI.

THE STORY OF HIS EXPERIENCES WOULD FILL MANY BOOKS. IT IS SUFFICIENT TO INDICATE HOW CLOSE HE HAS BEEN TO THE CENTRE WHEN "WAR" HAS BEEN GOING ON TO MENTION THAT HE WAS ONE OF THE THREE CORRESPONDENTS WHO DROPPED INTO ARNHEM WITH THE INFAMED FIRST PARATROOP DIVISION, AND CAME THROUGH WHEN THE REMNANTS Fought THEIR WAY OUT OF THE DEBACLE.

He also landed behind the German lines in the big final push, with the Sixth Paratroop Division, the operation which finally broke the crust of the German resistance on the Western Front and led to the complete collapse of the German armies.

He is one of the few correspondents entitled to wear the maroon beret of the Paratroop Corps.

The disaster at Arnhem was due, he told the "Sunday Herald" yesterday, entirely to the inability of the Second Army to link up with the First Paratroop Division which landed with complete success, captured all its objectives, and finally had to surrender them one by one until they were pocketed in an area about 900 yards by 600 yards.

ENORMOUS ODDS

They held out against enormous odds for nine days when equipped for only three days, and then, on a signal from Field-Marshal Montgomery, revealing that Tiger tanks had held up the Second Army, which could not get through, and authorising the C.O. to fight his way back as best he could, some 2,000 out of the original 7,600 men battled their way out.

Stanley Maxted came through his show without a scratch, but in landing with the Sixth Paratroop Division in Germany, six miles behind the Nazi lines, his glider

problems produced by the atomic bomb.

If to-day we are unable to consume production derived from the energy of coal, oil and water power, what will be the unemployment position in this country and in all others which artificially restrict their means of distribution when atomic energy is harnessed?

If war can solve unemployment—which it can—why cannot peace do likewise? Is war to be the one and only corrector of what is quite erroneously called "over-production?"

As I see it so long as under-consumption continues, war will remain latent in our civilisation.

To-day, like the sword of Damocles, annihilation hangs over the head of a fearful world, and fear is the detonator of war.

What, then, is the solution? It is this:—

At bottom, war is not a political, legal or military problem at all. Instead it is a pathological problem—a problem of diseases.

If in war time it is possible to assemble scores of leading scientists of three great nations, and to spend 600,000,000 sterling on the solution of a "scientific gamble," is it not equally possible to do the same in peace time?

Not to multiply the surgical instruments of war, but to diagnose the diseases which poison our civilisation and which breed those cancers and tumours we call "war."

Clearly it is possible—and at a minute fraction of the cost of war.

Why not, then, do it, and do it now? Why not assemble those scientists and others like them—those men who won the "greatest scientific gamble in history"—the annihilators of matter. Only in this way will we now solve a still greater problem, the annihilation of war.

J. F. C. FULLER.

EYE-WITNESS

Finding his way out to the Pacific, Mr. Maxted was at sea in Indefatigable from June until the Japanese surrender. Amusingly enough, his first actual eye-witness view of the Pacific "War" occurred while they were reading a flag signal by H.M.S. King George V announcing that Japan had offered surrender and ordering the "Cease Fire."

At that moment, a rattle of machine-gun fire was heard alarmingly close, a bomb dropped within yards of Indefatigable, followed by pieces of a Japanese pilot falling like a plummet at the end of a half-opened parachute. The pilot hit the sea at such a velocity that, said Mr. Maxted: "He is probably still going."

JAPANESE ATTITUDE

Speaking in general, Mr. Maxted said he was not at all satisfied with the attitude of the Japanese. "They don't seem to me to be acting like a defeated people. I hope it will come out all right. But we must act towards them as conquerors. That seems to be the only thing they understand."

Enormous damage has been done in the Yokohama and Tokyo areas, although Cologne and Berlin suffered even more heavily.

By comparison with Tokyo, bomb-stricken London is a brand new city.

Londoners, he went on, feel pretty sore about the damage done to their city, but when they realise what has happened to Tokyo and Berlin, "I think they will settle down and call it quits."

Stanley Maxted has been on loan by the Canadian Broadcasting Company to the B.B.C. for the duration, which has meant that he has not seen his home town, Toronto, since September, 1940. He arrived in London, in fact, just in time to see the huge dock fires which set going the Battle of Britain.

He has a son in the Canadian Army, whom he met soon after the crossing of the Rhine. "It is now a race," he said, "as to which of us can manage to get back home first."

MONTGOMERY IN BELFAST

Wearing battle dress and his famous beret, Field Marshal Montgomery drove through crowded, cheering streets in Belfast to receive the Freedom of the City.

In a speech later, he said he felt the honour was not intended for himself, but also as a mark of gratitude to all British soldiers.—Router.

CHURCH IN GREECE

A gift of 20,000 sterling has been made towards the reconstruction of the Church in Greece. The donation is from the British churches' fund for Christian re-establishment in Europe.—Router.

More About Books Not

Yet Read

Generally accredited as being the best novel by a British author with a second world war background since Eric Knight's best-selling "This Above All" is a work by H. E. Bates based on the escape of an R.A.F. crew from Nazi-occupied France. The title is "Fair Blows the Wind from France." It was a Book Club selection late in 1944. Bates, with T. O. Beachcroft, was referred to by the late Edward J. O'Brien, editor of "The Best Short Stories of the Year, English and American," a series that was started early in the 1920s and closed with the editor's death in 1941, as one of the two greatest living English short story writers.

His "The Beauty of the Dead" was a Book of the Month Club selection in 1941, while "Country Tales," a selection culled from his first six volumes of short stories was specially reprinted for the Reader's Union in 1940.

ANOTHER BY SHAW

The evergreen George Bernard Shaw has provided a noteworthy successor to his "Intellectual Woman's Guide" with "Everybody's Political What's What." J. B. Priestley has produced "Three Men in New Suits."

W. Somerset Maugham has written "The Razor's Edge," a novel based on continental Europe between the wars, and Aldous Huxley has produced two novels "Grey Eminence" and "Time Must Have A Stop."

Emlyn Williams, the playwright, author of "Night Must Fall" and "The Corn is Green," has written a first novel, "The Light of Heart."

Richard Llewellyn has written "None but the Lonely Heart," and the Welsh, with Dylan Thomas, Glyn Jones and Gwyn Jones have established themselves in modern English letters. A few years ago the Welsh contribution to the ranks of the novelists and playwrights did not extend very much beyond Richard Hughes, Arthur Machen and Kate Roberts.

DEEPIING'S LATEST

Warwick Deeping, author of "Sorrow and Son," a book that took the world by storm many

years ago, has written "I Live Again."

Best-sellers right through the war were Ernest Hemingway's "For Whom the Bell Tolls" and Dr. A. J. Cronin's "The Keys of the Kingdom."

Re-issues in new translations of French and Russian authors acquired some vogue, the most popular of these being Alexander Dumas' "Journal of Madame Giovanni" and Alexei Tolstoy's "Nikita's Childhood."

Joseph Shearing, whose specialty is fiction based on historical crimes, such as "Laura Sarelle," has written "The Abode of Love."

NON-FICTION

C. M. Trevelyan's "A Social History of England" proved one of the most sought-after works in the non-fiction class. One of the most popular books of travel was Rebecca West's "Black Lamb and Grey Falcon," based on a journey through Yugoslavia. The Viceroys of India, Lord Wavell, has edited an anthology of poetry, "Other Men's Flowers."

PLAYS

The blackout and air raids did little to mar England's contribution to drama and there were innumerable new hits and a great many revivals.

Perhaps the most popular of the new plays was J. B. Priestley's "Desert Highway," the story of a tank crew in North Africa philosophising on life, history and the war. The middle act was a flashback to Roman times, much in the style of Winifred Holtby.

Noel Coward has been represented by two popular plays, "This Happy Breed" and "In Which We Serve," while one of his early plays, "To-night at 8.30" has had a successful revival.

"Arsenic and Old Lace" a comedy of murder with a dramatic personae of old ladies was successfully reproduced in England after a long pre-war run on the American stage. Lillian Braithwaite is the authoress.

Revivals have been popular. Congreve, Webster, Shakespeare, Ibsen and Shaw being staged to packed houses.

SOME MORE FILMS

A film version has been produced of Guy de Maupassant's "Mademoiselle Fifi," the story of a German officer in the occupied France of 1870. Many other famous books and plays have been filmed, including Noel Coward's "In Which We Serve" and "This Happy Breed."

Other films that have enjoyed a tremendous success in England were "40th Parallel" with Leslie Howard and "Colonel Blimp" with Deborah Kerr, Roger Litherland and Anton Walbrook.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

For much of the above information we are indebted to officers of H.M.S. Venerable.

BUZZ-BOMBS OVER LONDON

Notable ZBW Broadcast By Naval Officer

H.K.V.D.C. CABLES FROM JAPAN

Headquarters, H.K.V.D.C. has copies of cables sent by Prisoners-of-War in Japan to their next of kin. These were addressed to Base Post Office, Melbourne. Copies of these cables will be sent by this Headquarters to those next-of-kin resident in Macao.

The following residents in Hong Kong should call for their cables personally at this Headquarters: Mrs. Alice Bond, Mrs. M. C. P. Fallon, Miss Lillian Broadbridge, Mrs. Ray Mabb, Mrs. Caroline Leonard, Mrs. Lillian Shaw, Mrs. K. Seyer, Mrs. Ena McDonough, Mrs. Edna Sando, Mrs. A. G. Gardner, Mrs. M. McFarlane, Nancy Kew, Mrs. S. N. Vance, Mrs. Alice Hutchinson, Miss Minnie Maxwell, Mrs. Thomas White, Mrs. Vera Murrell, Mrs. W. J. Dyer, Mr. W. John, Mrs. Emily Thompson, Mrs. Herbert Clayton, Mrs. Chun Munsey, Mrs. E. Castro, Mrs. H. Dudman, Mrs. Itenson, Mrs. T. B. Low, Mrs. B. E. White, Mrs. Rosey Fan Young, Mrs. Lily Pearce, Mrs. Thomas Mader, Dr. F. H. Kew, Mrs. G. K. Edwards, Har-hour Master, Mrs. N. B. Lewis, Mrs. E. Karpushoff.

Cables for those outside Hong Kong and Macao are being dealt with by the authorities in Japan and Australia.

It is known that the following were safe and well after the surrender: Augusto Pereira, John M. Gosano, Charles Rossetti, John Delgado, Francis Collico, J. W. Thirwell, Ricardo Maria Vieira Ribeiro, Charles Percy Bond, William O'Connor, Brian Clark, William G. Maycock, Charles Thompson, Herbert Clayton, Leonard Munsey, Gerald Castro, William Dudman, Jaime Marcel, Cyril Lord Logan, Henry Marriott, Joseph Souza, Albert Remedios, Peter James Brown, Jose D'Aquino, Edward Curran, Wilham Dyer, George Campbell, Peter Fallon, Cosmo Donald Castro, George Haynes, Frederick Broadbridge, Archibald Mabb, Terry Leonard, Vladimir A. Itenson, Thomas B. Low, George White, Kenneth Philip Young, Henry Tardrew George, Thomas Madar, Eugene Remedios, Albert Kew, C. N. Shelby Vance, Alexander Jonathan Lewis, Reinaldo da Cruz, G. White, Mark Griffin, John Aitchison, Bauld, Dudley Hubert Maddox, Kong Ho Boeng, Jan Solecki, James Shaw, Kenneth Douglas Seyer, Albert Edward McDonough, Harry San do, W. A. Gardner, William McFarlane, John Mackay, Ronald Edwards, David Hutchinson, Edmond Cunningham, George Karpushoff, Noel Hammond, Arthur Price, Philip Samuel, Keng List Tan, Ian Howell and Alfred H. Brookes.

Health In Kowloon

A visit to the Kowloon District Health Officer, Dr. C. Ingram Shaw, makes it clear that active sanitary measures are being taken to keep Kowloon healthy.

The collection of nightsoil and the disposal by means of barges is already proceeding satisfactorily. The collection and disposal of house and street refuse has already started but until adequate transport is available the problem cannot be tackled satisfactorily.

The transport situation is, however, being easier and the military authorities, having promised full priority, where health measures are concerned, Dr. Ingram Shaw hopes to be able in the near future, to obtain a number of lorries to meet his immediate requirements.

SECRETARY OF STATE IN BRITAIN

Mr. James F. Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, has arrived at Southampton aboard the liner "Queen Elizabeth," accompanied by Mrs. Byrnes.

He was met by the United States Ambassador, Mr. John G. Winant.

Mr. Byrnes declined to make any statement about his meetings, except that there will be a lot of work and a lot of talking, which he said, "I hope will turn out successfully; that is why we are meeting."

3,000 MILES AN HOUR BY THE V-2

THAT THE V-2 ROCKET-BOMB USED AGAINST ENGLAND ACHIEVED A SPEED OF 3,000 MILES AN HOUR, WAS DISCLOSED IN A RADIO BROADCAST FROM ZBW BY LIEUTENANT A. S. WALKER, R.N. ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

LT. WALKER, WHO IS FROM H.M.S. EURYALUS, MENTIONED AT THE OUTSET THAT THE BOMB AND FIRE BLITZ ON LONDON WAS FOLLOWED BY A COMPARATIVE LULL DURING 1942 AND 1943, ALTHOUGH AT NO TIME WAS THE THREAT REMOVED.

During early 1944, a few mysterious and comparatively inoffensive aircraft were reported over some of the South Coast towns, and these were at first thought to be wireless-controlled reconnaissance planes—despite the fact that they frequently crashed and exploded on hitting the ground. They were given a lot of publicity at first, largely because people did not know what to make of this new type of menace.

Later they made their own unwanted publicity by laying waste large stretches of habitable dwellings.

It was only a matter of weeks before one of these was recovered which had failed to explode on hitting the ground. Immediately the experts recognised it as something quite new: a small machine of the heavier than air type, propelled by an explosive mixture of gases, and having no arrangements for outside control after being launched.

They were called Flying-bombs or doodle-bugs at first but this was soon replaced by the name buzz-bomb because of the distinctive droning noise they made.

At about this time, "Punch" produced a picture of Londoners walking about with enormous, and obviously very sensitive, ears. Beneath was the caption, "I don't think that the flying-bomb has had any real effect upon us at all—do you?"

The bomb part of this machine was equivalent to a 2,000 lb. charge of high explosive and was situated in the nose. The machine itself took the form of a mid-wing monoplane with a single fin and rudder, and was about 25 feet long overall. It had a 16 foot wing-span. The jet-propulsion unit, was 11 feet long and mounted on the tail so that it overlapped the main fuselage. The overall length of 25 feet included the propelling unit.

SMALL DEFENCE

Defence against these machines, when coastal towns were the targets, was only possible in the case of successful fighter interceptions over the sea, for even if the gun batteries brought them down they exploded on crashing.

Fortunately, more often than not, they crashed into the fields and hills at the back of towns towards which they were directed.

The term "Flying bombs over southern England" generally meant—that London was the main target and this was usually the case from mid 1944 onwards. Initially there was a very strong circle of guns and searchlights on the perimeter of the city, but this had the same disadvantage as the coastal town defences as the bombs were often successfully attacked by fighters and gun fire, only to crash in some built-up area.

The guns were therefore moved out to a circle of radius 20 miles from London. Outside this ring of A.A. guns were the searchlights and, as close to the coast as practicable were the fighter aircraft. Between them, these defence rings reduced the number of bombs reaching London by more than half.

VISIBLE EXHAUST

The speed of the buzz-bomb was just over 300 miles an hour, which was not greater than that of our fastest fighters and, because of their straight flight, they were easy

prey for the R.A.F. once contact was made. Another point which was of assistance in this direction, was that they produced a clearly visible exhaust.

The number of casualties due to the buzz-bomb was surprisingly small and these were mainly due to blast or the direct effects of it, such as broken glass. The number of dwellings rendered uninhabitable was, on the other hand, extremely large and in fact, was greater than the bombing and fire blitzes of 1940 and 1941 put together.

The reason for this was in the design of the exploding mechanism, which caused the bomb to detonate at about roof-top level. This allowed the blast effect to be felt over a very wide area instead of being reflected upwards as would happen if the bomb were to explode at ground level.

The extent of the damage during 1944 was such that the ordinary civilian repair facilities could not begin to keep pace and, the Navy, lent considerable numbers of sailors for this work.

NEW MENACE

During early September 1944 several enormous explosions occurred in London which were not easily explainable because no "buzz" was heard before and certainly no enemy aircraft was ever overhead. These explosions left huge craters and completely wrecked everything in the immediate vicinity, but the blast effect beyond was comparatively small. This was caused by the "V2". The buzz-bomb being the "V1". The V being for victory or vengeance, I don't know which.

The V2 was a streamlined projectile measuring 46 feet long, and 5 feet 6 inches diameter at its broadest part. The war-head had about the same explosive content as the V1, despite the greater overall length.

This enormous rocket which, in Germany, was stood on its tail on a concrete platform and then ignited, was propelled upwards to a height of 60 miles and achieved a speed of about 3,000 miles an hour. It then descended on England, being gradually slowed up to half this speed, by the wind resistance, before hitting.

LITTLE PEACE

There could be, of course, no real defence against this form of attack, but a considerable number of the R.A.F. was detailed to attack the launching sites, the trucks used for delivering, and the factories where the rockets were made. The bombs must have been considerably reduced in this way, for the R.A.F. gave them little peace, but the launching sites were ready made wherever there was a square of concrete or road, and as the German Army during the early part of this year, so the bombs were launched from further inland, and the last of the V2s fell in England only a short time before the Armistice in Europe.

The V3, which never got as far as England—not in anger anyway, appears to be a rather superior V1 model with controls and a position for a pilot. Unlike the Japanese, however, a very fine arrangement was incorporated for ejecting the pilot, on the end of a parachute, shortly before the bomb reached the target. The Germans had manufactured a large number of these, but, luckily, were just a little too long in bringing them into use against us.

PHILIPPINES HIGH COMMISSIONER

Washington, Sept. 15. The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Paul V. McNutt as High Commissioner for the Philippines. Until the appointment, Mr. McNutt was Federal Security Administrator and Chairman of the War Man-power Commission. —Wireless.

VOLUNTEER H. Q. REQUEST

All categories H.K.V.D.C. as detailed below who are at present in Hong Kong or Kowloon are requested to call personally at Volunteer Headquarters, Lower Albert Road, in order that full particulars may be taken.

(a) Volunteers who were released from Shamshuipo Camp by the Japanese Military Authorities.

(b) Wives and dependants of war casualties and Volunteers who died as prisoners-of-war.

(c) Volunteers who were advised to go to their homes by the G.O.C. (Major General Maltby) on and after 25.12.41 and who thus did not become prisoners-of-war.

(d) All those who escaped from prisoners-of-war camps and are still in the Colony.

(e) Members of H.K.V.D.C. mobilized now in Japan.

All mobilized ranks H.K.V.D.C. (less those seconded to the Hong Kong Government, Essential Services and those living at Stanley Internment Camp) who are living in the town and who have wives and/or dependants in this Colony will report as early as possible to Volunteer Headquarters so that particulars of families, etc., may be taken.

It is indicated that those who do not register are not entitled to receive any benefits.

IMPORTANT.

All categories H.K.V.D.C. at present in Hong Kong and their families or dependants who have registered particulars (less those at present accommodated at Stanley, Rosary Hill or are employed by the Hong Kong Government or in Essential Services) should report at Volunteer Headquarters, Lower Albert Road, between the hours of 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Monday, September 17, 1945. They will receive advances of pay, ration tickets, and full details will be given at Volunteer Headquarters. It is hoped very shortly to issue clothing and Red Cross Comforts. Those living in or living out of barracks who are already drawing rations for themselves only and now wish to draw rations for their families or dependants should also report.

Arrangements for advances of pay for those at Stanley and Rosary Hill will be made at these two Camps. For details, see notice boards in these Camps.

Volunteer Headquarters, Lower Albert Road, will be closed on Sunday, September 16, 1945 for all purposes except for the issue of ration tickets to those who are already on the ration strength.

MEDICAL NOTICE

With reference to medical notices re medical treatment for Government and Essential Services signed by the Director of Medical Service and appearing in this morning's paper, all members of all categories H.K.V.D.C. are entitled to be treated at these hospitals, etc., at Government expense.

E. N. THURSBY.

Major, Adj., H.K.V.D.C.

It's An Ill Wind

Resultant upon the temporary suspension of the tram service, a marked improvement is reported in the bicycle-tricycle trade. Not a few of those engaged in the bicycle-tricycle trade are "owner-riders", and for some time now speculation has been rife among them as to what they will do when transport reverts to normal, with tram, bus and taxi services operating on a pre-war basis. One youth is planning to buy up tricycles to start a "delivery service." His idea is to operate for small tradesmen in connection with the delivery of goods.

H.K.V.D.C. OFFICERS' MESS PROFFERED. The Commandant, H.K.V.D.C., would be glad to have information which would lead to the recovery of Officers' Mess property, such as silver cups and trophies, pictures, etc. Such information, which would be regarded as strictly confidential, and which would be suitably rewarded if necessary, should be addressed to the Commandant, H.K.V.D.C. Headquarters, Lower Albert Road, Hong Kong.

Getting Down To Work

Two important British missions reached Shanghai on September 5 and 6, comprising military, naval, R.A.F. and civilian personnel, with the object of immediate re-establishment of the various British interests there.

The first mission to arrive was that of Major-General Hayes, G.O.C. North China Command, accompanied by staff officers.

The second, flying from Calcutta via Kunming, comprised Mr. C. K. Ogden, formerly H.B.M. Consul General in Tientsin, representing the British Embassy, Mr. W. R. Myers, formerly high-ranking Commissioner of the Chinese Maritime Customs in the department of the Inspector-General of the C.M.C., and now on the Committee of the British Red Cross in China, Mr. Bahadur Singh, representing the M.O.I. and formerly President of the Oxford University Union, Major Ian Coster, R.M., editor of the "Phoenix," Journal of Lord Louis Mountbatten's South-East Asia Command.

Also in the party were Mr. J. D. Carriere, attaché to the Royal Netherlands Embassy, and Mr. Yung Chi-chen, of the Chungking Government service.

The crew comprised F. O. Fred Ruddle, A.F.C., of Rhodesia, pilot; W. O. Bob Goodsell, of Rochester, navigating officer, Radio Operator Tom Allen of Canada, and E. A. C. Lord Bond of Bristol, flight engineer.

DARDANELLES PROBLEM

President Truman has made it clear at a press conference in Washington that the question of internationalization of the Dardanelles would be discussed by the Council of Foreign Ministers now meeting in London.

The President added that the matter had been debated in general terms at the Potsdam conference, but denied that there had been any direct communication with the Turkish Government on the subject. —Wireless.

It is proposed to form a Club, open to all pre-war undergraduates of the University of Hong Kong, for the purposes of providing a meeting place and of keeping members informed of matters of mutual benefit in connection with the University. All undergraduates interested in this proposal are requested to apply for further information to Mr. Tan Boon Chook, Room 108, Bank of East Asia, 1st Floor, Telephone 25307.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

Robertson Wilson & Co., Ltd. hopes to open office shortly. Meanwhile enquiries should be addressed to G. W. Sowell, Managing Director, c/o "The Hong Kong Sunday Herald," Windsor House, 1st floor.

NOTICE

FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES

Enquiries should be addressed to G. W. Sowell, representative for Far East, c/o "The Hong Kong Sunday Herald," Windsor House, 1st floor.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION KOWLOON SUB-AGENCY (Peninsula Hotel)

Please note that this Sub-Agency is also open and that all enquiries concerning accounts kept with this Sub-Agency should be referred to us direct and not to the Head Office in Hong Kong.

No. 10/1945.

NOTICE TO MARINERS HONG KONG HARBOUR SALVAGE OPERATIONS

Details: Salvage operations are taking place at the following positions.

- (1) On the west wall adjacent to the dry dock at Royal Naval Yard, Hong Kong.
- (2) In the dockyard chamber, Hong Kong.
- (3) In the vicinity of Nos. 6 and 7 berths.

Remarks: A red flag will be hoisted when diving is in progress. All vessels are warned when in the vicinity of any of the above positions, to proceed as slow as possible compatible with safe navigation.

Charts affected: Nos. 1459, 3280, 1466

Authority: Naval Authorities.

J. JOLLY, Harbour Master. Hong Kong. 15th September, 1945.

POLICE NOTICE

Members of the public are requested to report without delay at the nearest Police Station the presence of any Japanese, Korean or Formosan still remaining at large in Hong Kong Island and Kowloon.

C. H. Sansom, Col. D.D.C.A. Police (Commissioner of Police). Hong Kong. 13th September, 1945.

EAT AT JIMMY'S TO-DAY

ARE YOU LEAVING?

Keep up-to-date with the reconstruction of Hong Kong by subscribing to "The Weekly China Mail," which will also contain all local news and photographs from "The Hong Kong Sunday Herald."

EVERY THURSDAY 30 CTS.

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Japanese In American Uniforms In Streets Of Colony

INDIAN STUDENT DROWNED

LONDON, SEPT. 14. A VERDICT OF DEATH FROM ACCIDENTAL DROWNING WAS RECORDED AT THE RESUMED INQUEST AT KINGSBRIDGE, DEVON, ON MALVERNIA NATH WAGHRAJ.

He was an Indian medical student, 24 years of age, and had been residing in London. His body was washed ashore at Torcross last Saturday.

It appeared later that he was one of a party of four men who left in a boat on August 15 for a fishing expedition. The boat was subsequently found with the sail and mast missing. Only two of the bodies have so far been recovered.

John Broome, owner of the boat, said that examination of the marks on the side and top led him to the view that it had capsized.—Reuter.

Disorders In Iraq

It is reported in Beirut that the Kurdish League, representing Kurdish tribes in northern Iraq, where disorders have occurred recently, has prepared a statement for submission to the Council of Foreign Ministers now meeting in London. The League alleges the use of "heavy artillery and air forces to destroy villages and massacre defenceless women and children". On August 7th the Iraq Government "started military operations against Kurd patriots in Iraq, particularly against the Bargan tribe."

Reuter adds: "According to a Iraq Government spokesman, Mullah Mustafa, of the Bargan tribe of Kurds, who lived in the mountainous regions near Erbil, started acts of banditry early in August, but sued for peace with a few hundred followers, on September 3rd after his forces had been attacked by Iraq military and police force."—Wireless.

CINCHONA PLANTATIONS

Washington, Sept. 14. Reports reaching the Department of Commerce from the Far East indicate that the Japanese had not done much damage to the cinchona plantations in the Netherlands East Indies.

It is pointed out, however, that the old virtual monopoly is over as atabrine has been so successful in combatting malaria, and Army and Navy doctors generally prefer it to quinine.—Reuter.

PHOTOS FROM CAMPS

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30617, 31732, 35610.

BUT WELCOME AS ALLIES!

SOME THREE OR FOUR JAPANESE WHO HAVE NOT INDULGED IN DREAMS OF A GREATER EAST ASIA CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE ARE IN HONG KONG TO-DAY AND ARE WALKING INTO BILLETTS AND SHOPS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE HARBOUR WITHOUT THE NECESSITY OF CASTING FURTIVE LOOKS BEHIND THEM.

ONE IS IN AMERICAN UNIFORM, A HAWAIIAN BOY WHO IS SERVING WITH AN AMERICAN MILITARY MISSION AS INTERPRETER. HE SAW ACTIVE SERVICE IN BURMA.

Two are known to be with the British Commando Regiments and have also been through the Burma campaign. They were loaned to the British Army by the American High Command.

All are young men. Speaking with one of them, a "Sunday Herald" representative learned the fact that a large number of Hawaiian Japanese have been drafted for this service. Many went through the Burma campaign, and they have served also in the Philippines, on Iwojima and Okinawa.

MAIN TASK

Their main task is in questioning Japanese prisoners. In the early stages of the war, one of them told the "Sunday Herald," there were few Japanese who surrendered other than those who were wounded or ill. In later campaigns, the Japanese surrendered more readily. There were cases, however, where Japanese who had indicated their willingness to surrender would, on being flagged in, approach and suddenly throw a hand grenade. These cases were not uncommon, but areas where such incidents had occurred were generally given short shrift.

The prisoners taken appeared to be always sullen and fearful, and on questioning would ask invariably what was to become of them and whether or no they would be killed. Assurances to the contrary were not received with any sign of great faith, but after a few days of captivity they would recover their spirits. Then they would confide in the interpreter to the extent that now it was impossible for them ever to return to Japan, and what could they do?

Japanese propaganda with regard to atrocities perpetrated on their soldiers taken in battle had evidently a great psychological effect, and may have contributed largely to the desperate and hopeless resistance they put up in some theatres.

SOME SUICIDES

Many Japanese preferred to commit hara-kiri or some non-traditional equivalent of it than fall into enemy hands. A favourite, that did not depart very far from hara-kiri rules, was that of lying down bodily on a hand-grenade and pulling the pin out. The resulting mess was even more awful. Japanese officers surrendered as easily as the ranks. Most of these officers were men with a higher university education and were fairly glib and curious to know of events in the non-Japanese world.

WORLD RECORD AT NEWMARKET

London, Sept. 14. When the hammer fell to-day at Newmarket for the last time, the four days' yearling sales had realised a total of 531,030 guineas for 318 lots. This average of over 1,680 guineas per lot is a record for yearling sales in Britain and is believed to be a record for the world.

About a quarter of the money has come from abroad and the Maharajah of Gaekwar and Baroda himself paid over 80,000 guineas.—Reuter.

DAY OF ATONEMENT

To-day is Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, for the Jewish community in the Colony, and a special service, to which Servicemen are invited, is to be held this evening at the Jewish Synagogue in Robinson Road, at 8.30 p.m.

MAHARAJAH STILL BUYING

London, Sept. 14.—Reports that the Maharajah of Gaekwar and Baroda is contemplating buying the famous Mantion stable, have doubtless arisen from the visit which he and his trainer, Fred Armstrong, paid to the stables recently.

Armstrong told Reuter: "We went to see the horses. I can say no more than that." Tatterfall's said that no offer had been made by anyone, although they had received enquiries.—Reuter.

ONE OF MERRILL'S MARAUDERS HERE

A MEMBER OF THE FAMED MERRILL'S MARAUDERS, AN AMERICAN UNIT WHO WENT THROUGH SOME OF THE MOST BITTER JUNGLE FIGHTING IN BURMA, IS NOW IN HONG KONG. HE IS SGT. WILLIAM H. UNGER, ATTACHED TO ONE OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONS NO. 7 IN THE COLONY.

That the Marauders were a thorn in the flesh to the Japanese through the middle stages of the campaign in 1944 was well attested to by the fact of repeated assertions by the Japanese Army propaganda bureau that they had been wiped off the face of Burma.

The occupation's only English-language paper, the Japanese-run "Hong Kong News" made mention of them on more than one occasion.

VARIED CAREER

Sgt. Unger had a varied career through the war and was one of the first American fighting men to come to China. He served originally with Gen. Claire Chennault's Volunteer Group, the AVG, another unit that was often involved in Japan's vindictive thirst.

He next served in the Indian Army in Probyn's Horse, a Punjabi unit.

THE MARAUDERS

He rejoined the United States Army in June, 1944, being immediately seconded to Merrill's Marauders who fought with the Mars Task Force in Northern Burma. Fighting in close liaison with the 6th Chungking Army, who were in British made uniforms and had American equipment.

The most bitter fighting he experienced, Sgt. Unger told the "Sunday Herald," was in the Lokyang sector in January and February, 1945. This was one of the sectors where the Japanese resisted bitterly but were unable to hold an Allied breakthrough that opened the Road to Lashio.

TOKYO ROSE

"The Japanese were neither very friendly to us, nor were they particularly unfriendly," Sgt. Unger said. "The large majority of them just wanted to be left alone. Some of them fought with us. The Kachin Rangers, an American trained and equipped unit, did some good fighting."

Rumer says—brought some sap to morale, but it was always cheering, Sgt. Unger said, to listen in to a woman who read over the Rangoon Radio every other night the information that "the much-vaunted Marauders are no more." She was more popularly referred to among the boys as "Tokyo Rose."

FUTURE PLANS

Sgt. Unger is an Illinois boy and attended the University of Illinois. He intends to return to China later after attending some good Chinese language school in the United States.

STEEL PRICES MAY GO UP

Washington, Sept. 14. The office of Price Administration officials are studying the steel prices of the small non-integrated mills to see whether increases may be warranted. Steel manufacturers have been meeting with O.P.A. officials for a fortnight and claim that they are losing money on certain steel products. O.P.A. has declared that there is a possibility that some increases may be authorized.—Reuter.

Future of Share Market

"It will take the share market at least six months to go back to anything like normal though long before that we should be able to get daily quotations, by cable, from London, New York and Australia for certain shares."

This was the opinion expressed by a pre-war sharebroker, now in the Service, interviewed yesterday.

Commenting on the local quotations for certain shares, he said that these were purely unofficial and added that until the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and Hong Kong Sharebrokers' Association re-opened, it would not be possible for any broker to resume business.

As to the prospects, he said that Chinese living abroad had always remitted savings, running into millions of dollars to the various banks here and this money usually found its way into one local investment or another. Just before the outbreak of the War, however, the local share market was very dull as the public were shy of investment, with the result that large sums of money were lying idle in the banks.

"With the war menace now removed, I feel sure the public will have new confidence in local investments and, certainly within six months, the share market should be buzzing with activity again."

RADIO

SUNDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER, 1945.

ZBW HONGKONG Broadcasting on Frequencies of 690 Kilocycles and from 12.30-1.30 p.m., 6.30-7.30 p.m. and 9.00-10.30 p.m. on 9.47 Megacycles. H.K.T.

12.30 p.m.—Light Orchestral Programme.

1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—Kettner at the Piano.

1.30 p.m.—Borodin—Quartet in D Major.

2.00 p.m.—Close down.

6.30 p.m.—STUDIO—Religious Service conducted by Rev. J.S. Benstead, B.N.Y.R., of H.M.S. "Vengeance".

7.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.

7.10 p.m.—Albert Sandler & His Orchestra.

7.30 p.m.—Bisset's "Garden" Act I.

8.25 p.m.—The Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards with Dennis Noble (Baritone).

9.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.

9.10 p.m.—STUDIO—Talk by Mr. Stanley Maxted, B.B.C. War Correspondent on "Crossing the Rhine with the 6th Airborne Division".

9.25 p.m.—Variety.

10.00 p.m.—London Relay—The News and Highlights from the News-papers.

10.10 p.m.—Dance Music.

10.50 p.m.—Close down.

PUBLIC NOTICES

M/V "ROSE" FOR MACAO SAILING 16th SEPT. 1945

Intending passengers sailing per above vessel should obtain permit for same from the C.S.O. before embarkation.

CARGO FOR MACAO
M/V "Rose" sailing 16th Sept. 1945
Cargoes are accepted per the above vessel. For full particulars apply to:
MING SANG COASTAL
NAVIGATION CO.
103, Wing Lok St., East.
Telephone 50972.

DAIMLER LANCHESTER & B.S.A. CARS

Sole Agents: CHINA MOTOR
AGENCIES & SALES CO.
We cannot promise you early delivery, but we can remind you that British Cars are best.

NOTICE

We have resumed work in our old offices, 4th floor, French Bank Building.

CREDIT FONCIER
D'EXTREME-ORIENT
Real Estate, Mortgages & Architects.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Stocks of Petroleum Products, etc., other than those held by Government Departments and the recognised Essential Services Departments, must be declared and reported to the Deputy Fuel Controller (Oil) at Shell House (3rd floor) before 5 p.m. on September 20, 1945.

The Petroleum Products, etc., covered by this order, and the units in which they should be reported, are: Gasoline (Petrol), gallons; Kerosene, gallons; Kerosene Distillate, Drums of 50 A. G.; Lubricating Oil (all grades), gallons; Diesel Fuel (Light and Heavy including Solar Oil), Drums of 50 A. G.; Crude Petroleum Oil, Drums of 50 A. G.; Alcohol, gallons:—

Particulars to be reported are:—(1) Name of owner, (2) address, (3) location of stocks, (4) How acquired, if purchased giving date and source of purchase.

Failure to comply with this order will render such stocks liable to confiscation, and the offender liable to penalties under the Defence Regulations.

J. B. HARRISON,
Deputy Controller (Oils),
Fuel Control.

Hong Kong, September 13, 1945.

NOTICE

Certain Australian Red Cross supplies will shortly be available for distribution. All persons who have been released from Prisoner-of-war or Internment Camps and are not working with essential service organizations are invited to furnish the Colonial Secretary's Office with the following particulars in writing:—Name, age, sex, address, where interned.

Heads of Departments and Controllers have already been requested to supply numbers of essential service personnel.

Colonial Secretary's Office.
12th September, 1945.

POLICE WARNING

An organization calling themselves the "Special Action Squad" and claiming a connection with the British Army Intelligence Service are making illegal demands on the public. The members of the organization usually produce a card with the heading "Certificate Special Service Action Service Corps, Hong Kong". Any member of the public being troubled by this organization is earnestly requested to hand the culprit over to the nearest police officer, or in cases where this action is impracticable make an immediate report to the nearest Police Station.

C. H. SANSOM, Col.
D.D.C.A. Police
(Commissioner of Police)

TODAY'S CHURCH SERVICES

Catholic Cathedral, 16, Caine Road: Low Mass 6.15 a.m.; Low Mass 7 a.m. with sermon in Chinese; Low Mass 8 a.m. with sermon in Chinese followed by Benediction; Low Mass 10 a.m. with sermon in English. On week days Masses at 6, 7, 7.30 and 8 a.m. Confessions heard daily in English, Chinese, etc.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road: Low Mass with sermon in English 8.30 a.m. On week days Mass at 8.30 a.m. St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon: Holy Communion 7.30 a.m. Matins & Sermon 11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. H. A. Wittenbach. Subject: "This Freedom."

NOTICE

REPATRIATION

1. Will the following persons please assemble at Queen's Pier at 1 p.m. on Monday, September 17, 1945, for embarkation for Australia:—

Mr. G. Lyon-Mackenzie.
Mr. S. T. Williamson.
Mr. W. Orlowski.
Mr. J. V. Ahern.
Mr. J. Johnston.
Mr. A. L. Cole.
Mr. E. L. Jones.
Mr. J. M. Smith.

2. Will the following persons please stand by for embarkation on or about Tuesday, September 18, 1945 for United Kingdom:—

"A" Stanley:—Mr. H. N. Hardie
Mrs. R. Simpson.
Miss D. Simpson.

"B" Hong Kong:—
Mr. A. B. Markler.
Mr. A. C. Meredith.
Mrs. V. Murrell.
Dr. J. H. Montgomery.
Mrs. J. H. Montgomery.
Miss L. Pierre-Morant.
Prof. R. Simpson.
Miss L. Carmoon (67, Kimberly Road, 3rd floor, Kowloon).

Mr. R. Carmoon.
Miss N. Carmoon.
Mr. J. W. Deakin.
Mr. E. Kennard.
Miss M. A. Taylor.
Mr. F. W. Ginter.
Mr. P. V. Revely.
Mrs. E. M. Philippen.
Rev. C. Brown.
Mr. E. W. Davies.
Commandr. T. C. Stiff.
Mr. C. Cairns.
Mr. W. L. Morrison.
Mr. G. Swan.
Mr. J. R. Wyatt.
Mr. B. H. Church.
Mr. A. C. Wilcox.

Embarkation times will be notified later but the Hong Kong persons mentioned in "B" above are advised to contact Mr. R. Maynard on Tuesday morning.

C.A.A. Office.

1st floor, H.K. & S.M. Bank.
15th September, 1945.

NOTICE

REPATRIATION

1. All persons of European race (except those set out in paragraph 2) who desire repatriation should apply personally to this office with following particulars:—

(a) Surname and initials.
(b) Sex.
(c) Age.
(d) Married or Single.
(e) Nationality.
(f) Present occupation.
(g) Address and telephone number.
(h) Destination.
(i) Remarks.

2. This notice does not refer to the following persons:—

(a) Present Residents of Stanley Camp.
(b) Present Residents of St. George's Manors Camp.
(c) Members of the volunteer forces, their wives, families and dependants. (These will be dealt with by the O.C. Troops and orders will be issued shortly by the volunteer forces concerned.)
(d) Staffs of Government departments or essential service organizations. (These will be dealt with by separate circular to Heads of Departments and Controllers.)

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S
OFFICE,
Hong Kong Bank Building,
(1st floor).

13th September, 1945.

NOTICE

Consumers having Gas Meters and Appliances on hire from this Company are requested to communicate with us, giving details of such Meters and Appliances, stating if they wish to retain them and what repairs, if any, are required.

Date of resumption of gas supply will be notified later.

F. GOODWIN,
Controller of Gas.

Hong Kong, 14th Sept., 1945.

POSITION WANTED

Public School man, aged 46, had 22 years business experience in Hong Kong and South China. Also acted as Company Secretary for several years, and able to speak Cantonese, rocks executive position of responsibility. Medically fit and prepared to stay in Hong Kong in order to revive business until last evacuation when casual take leave to ensure fitness for future. Reason for wishing change of position due desire to better future prospects. Write "Secretary", c/o "The China Mail".

I.R.C. PREPARES TO CLOSE DOWN

ADMIRAL
HALSEY'S
CHANCE

Following is the story of the Second Battle of the Philippine Sea as told by "Time." In three days of swirling attack and blasting defense the U.S. Navy won a great victory. But among pundits in and outside the Navy, there was nevertheless a question as to why. The admiral, Admiral William F. Halsey Jr., commander of the mighty Third U.S. Fleet, taken a long chance and endangered the safety of the Leyte beachhead?

Last week the Navy Department issued its considered summary of the three-part battle, and the pundits had their answers. Conclusions which even the most conservative could not escape:

- (1) The battle had indeed struck Japan's Navy a blow from which it would never recover;
- (2) U.S. losses were relatively light; a light carrier (Princeton), two escort carriers (St. Lo and Gambier Bay), two destroyers (Johansen and Harty) and one destroyer escort (Samuel B. Roberts);
- (3) Halsey had taken a chance;
- (4) it had worked.

THE MAIN CHANCE
As it must to all admirals in battle, the chance came to Halsey at a moment when the big decision had to be made quickly and followed fearlessly. At that point the southernmost of the Jap's three prongs was thrusting east through Philippine waters toward Surigao Strait, south of the Leyte beachhead, while another was in a position to attack the beachhead from the north. The southern prong had been struck by air attack, was slowing down. Before it stood the heavy firepower of Vice Admiral Thomas Cassin Kinkaid's Seventh Fleet. The Seventh would stop it, and smash it to bits in the twelve-mile-wide gut of Surigao. The northern prong, approaching San Bernardino Strait, had also been air-attacked. Airmen reported that it had been turned back.

It was then that Bull Halsey got news that a fast Jap carrier task force was steaming down along the eastern coast of Luzon, and that was Halsey's meat.

Without batting an eye, Halsey made his decision; to pull out the Third Fleet whip and whip and destroy the carrier. That was what he did, swiftly and without hesitation. But the enemy still had a play up his sleeve. As Halsey turned north to battle, the center task force of the Japs reversed course and headed out again from the inner waters toward San Bernardino Strait. Seemingly the change was made by U.S. reconnaissance. By the time Halsey's aircraft and ships had smashed the Jap carrier group off Luzon, the San Bernardino Strait force had burst into the open and was steaming south toward Leyte Gulf.

THE UNSEEN PLAYERS
The Japs ran into heroic but weak defenses. They were met by gunned battleships closed on the U.S. escort carriers, which launched their planes, then gallantly fought with 5-inch guns while they ran a losing race to the south. The two destroyers and the destroyer escort piled in after the manner of their kind, launched torpedoes, got some hits, were sunk. But by this time part of Halsey's force had wheeled away from the northern battle and was tearing south again. Would it be in time to save the Leyte shipping from disaster?

The Jap admiral had his problems, too. To the south the other arm of the pincers (through Surigao Strait) had been broken. Between him and escape in that direction lay Kinkaid's main force, unhurt and full of fight. And toward him from the north steamed Halsey with the most powerful force in the Pacific. Halsey's first planes were already thundering toward Leyte Gulf. The Jap admiral made his own quick decision: he turned and fled into San Bernardino Strait.

When the U.S. Navy's score of enemy destruction was finally complete last week, it was not greatly different from the summary published two weeks ago. The Japs had lost two battleships, four carriers, six heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, an undamaged number of destroyers, severely damaged and hobbled for months of repair (perhaps under U.S. bombing) were a third battleship, five cruisers, seven destroyers. Less hard hit, but damaged, were six battleships, five cruisers, ten destroyers.

That was the score of the most decisive Pacific battle since Midway, where the Japs had lost the chance to change the course of the war. What might have been in the Philippine Sea, i.e., the destruction of MacArthur's shipping, might have been a serious, but probably not a decisive setback. What was turned out to be a bright page in history. To Navyman, and particularly naval aviators, black-browed, husky Bull Halsey was more than ever one of the sea's immortals.

Mr. Zindel Replies
To Questions

INTERVIEWED CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS ACTIVITIES IN VIEW OF THE GOOD WORK BEING DONE BY THE PRISONER-OF-WAR RELIEF UNIT, MR. R. E. ZINDEL, LOCAL I.R.C. DELEGATE, TOLD OUR REPRESENTATIVE THAT HIS ORGANISATION WAS NOW IN THE PROCESS OF CLOSING DOWN.

HE STATED THAT THE I.R.C. HAD BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEPARTURE OF 22 PERSONS BY EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA AND THE HOSPITAL SHIPS, AND THAT THEY NOW HAD JUST OVER 100 AWAITING A SHIP BOUND FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Questioned regarding the local aid from influential Chinese, so that the only solution was to secure the money from his own Swiss community on his own personal security as he was unable to compromise the Red Cross. He now hopes that either the Red Cross or the British Government will meet these commitments that he shouldered personally.

It was thought in Stanley that resignation by Mr. Zindel would bring home to Geneva the real seriousness of our plight—all Mr. Zindel's cables to Geneva were subjected to close scrutiny by the Japanese—and might also compel the Japanese Authorities to adopt a more tolerant attitude for fear of world opinion. Mr. Zindel clearly revealed that his resignation, which he seriously considered more than once, would not have helped in the least as the Japanese, who considered any form of relief as a blow to their prestige, would have immediately stopped all Red Cross activities in Hong Kong. It would have been an unlooked for opportunity for them.

Mr. Zindel himself was in an enviable position—target of Stanley abuse if he carried on, and an even bigger target if he resigned and all sources of supply no matter how small, were stopped. Replying to another Stanley criticism—taking Rosary Hill's iron ration of tinned goods—Mr. Zindel explained that the tins had been lying idle for the best part of two years and had been taken to sell to provide rice beans, etc., for the dependants at Rosary Hill.

FIRST STANLEY VISIT
Mr. Zindel on his way to Shanghai to find a suitable correspondent, and on his return he and Mr. Zindel paid their first official visit to Stanley, permission for which had to be secured from the Minister of War, Tokyo. Mr. Oda and Mr. Maehama, however, facilitated these visits by allowing Mr. Zindel to go to Stanley twice a month, quite against orders, and it was only the exacting demands of international law to look into their own personal problems that was responsible for this privilege being reduced to once a month. On these visits Mr. Zindel saw on an average 85 internees and was allowed free discussion with the Hon. Mr. F. C. Gimson, the British Representative. After August 1, 1944, however, permission had to be secured for every visit, and this meant telegraphing the Red Cross delegation in Tokyo and receiving an answer some three months later. Since that date Mr. Zindel made only three visits, and on all three occasions he was not allowed to speak to the Hon. Mr. Gimson.

The Japanese made no attempt to co-operate, returning blocks were numerous and the few facilities available were withdrawn one by one. Mr. Zindel reported to the Authorities on one occasion that Red Cross supplies were being sold on the open market, and he understands that punishment was meted out on the offenders in that instance.

FINANCIAL AID
Asked regarding financial assistance, Mr. Zindel said that in June, 1942 he sent an urgent request to the British Government for funds and in September he was advised that 10,000 pounds sterling had been transmitted, but it was not until November that he received it. What was supposed to be a regular monthly remittance of 10,000 pounds sterling arrived most irregularly—on one occasion four months in arrears arrived at one time! This of course made matters as difficult as possible for the delegate.

Mr. Zindel said that Stanley benefited most from these allowances. An idea of the irregularity of the transmission of funds from Tokyo can be gained from the following: first remittance November, 1942 followed by ones in January, March, June (3 lots), August (which showed a reduction), September (2 lots), December (4 lots), January, 1944, February, March (which was the January allowance) and which was increased to 15,000 pounds sterling), May (8 lots), July, August (June allowance), September, December (which was increased to 30,000 pounds sterling), January, 1945, February (2 lots), March and May. The Red Cross was informed that the June remittance was 60,000 pounds sterling and later received further information that 90,000 pounds sterling monthly had been remitted for the months of April, May, June and July. These increases were never received.

TURNED BORROWER
Mr. Zindel was often compelled to borrow money to keep the organization going on a useful basis and in this respect he was faced with innumerable difficulties. He was not allowed by the Japanese Authorities to raise money on behalf of the Red Cross; and it was far too dangerous to seek financial

aid from influential Chinese, so that the only solution was to secure the money from his own Swiss community on his own personal security as he was unable to compromise the Red Cross. He now hopes that either the Red Cross or the British Government will meet these commitments that he shouldered personally.

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H. M. S. HOWE
AT CAPE TOWN

H.M.S. Howe is at Cape Town. It is disclosed that her displacement is now 45,000 and not 35,000 tons. The increase has been brought about by improvements to her. She is now equal to the United States battleship, Missouri. — Reuter.

LOOKING INTO THE
FUTURE

The West Indies want to expand their sugar production and to this end they want a long term assurance from the British Government up to 1947 which has been granted. A West Indian Committee member told a B.B.C. reporter in London that it was the period after 1947 which they were concerned about.—Reuter.

Reasons For The
Swing To
Labour

SINCE JULY 26, WHEN THE COUNTING OF ELECTION VOTES UNFOLDING SO MUCH CONFIDENT PROPHETRY, THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE SPECULATION AND COMMENT AS TO THE REASONS FOR SUCH AN OVERWHELMING SWING TO LABOUR.

The Conservatives promised a programme of social reform embracing numerous Labour aims; distinctions in foreign policy were not so marked as to explain such a landslide, even if they were fully understood by the average voter; even Labour's nationalisation programme could scarcely be regarded as a factor capable of provoking such a violent reaction. The reason for the debacle must be sought in other realms. Theories are many and varied, but in some respects are accepted with striking unanimity.

The most uncompromising Labour stalwart is prepared to concede that the Conservatives won the polls under an important handicap—the handicap of the British people's weariness. When Britain's future hung in the balance five years ago, Britons were ready for any sacrifice and were prepared to suffer any privation; but as victory became more certain they began to lose patience with restrictions which had pressed so heavily on them for so long—heavy taxation, monotonous food, shortages and disabilities.

And there was not a little resentment at the apparent anticlimax which followed the cessation of hostilities in Europe. There was no obvious move back to better times at the end of an exhausting war, and the irksome features of life were inevitably associated with a Conservative Government. Thus, when they went to the polls the people were in a mood for revolt. Their unmistakable verdict was but one expression of that mood.

In failing to recognise and understand this mood the Conservative party made a blunder of the first magnitude. The situation called for a campaign pitched in a quieter and more constructive key.

Instead they relied upon a variety of scares and stunts which not only left the electorate unmoved, but provoked the opposite effect.

Mr. Churchill himself emphasised the narrower animosities of the party fight, and a great national programme, which the people were seeking, was allowed to slip into the background.

It is accepted that the landslide may in part be explained as a belated protest against the "men of Munich" and the fumbling policy of the Chamberlain Government.

The Labour party has missed no opportunity of making all possible capital of these episodes in the history of the Conservative Government.

THE COMMON MAN
There are many who think that the swing to "Left" is also motivated by something which goes deeper than these things, that it is a reaction which trends all the way back, which it has been said, is to-day entering

RAYON COMPANY
TRANSACTION

Securities worth 1,000,000 Sterling in British Colonies, the big Rayon Company, have been bought by a City group from the estate of Dr. Henry Dreyfus, chairman and joint managing director, who died on December 30, writes Bernard Harris.

This purchase concerns the payment of estate duties and appears to indicate that Dr. Dreyfus's personal fortune was worth about 3,000,000 Sterling. He was married but had no children. The financial group which has bought the shares is headed by Morgan Grenfell and Company, the merchant bankers.

The securities are believed to represent only a part of Dr. Dreyfus's holdings.

Dr. Dreyfus died of heart trouble soon after his company had announced its first Ordinary dividend of 15 per cent. He was born in Switzerland. In 1910 he was invited to Britain because he had discovered how to make airplane dope from cellulose.

Rumania
Settles
With Soviet

MOSCOW RADIO STATES THAT DR. PETRE GROZA, RUMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, AND HIS PARTY, WHO LEFT MOSCOW BY AIR AFTER A 10 DAYS' VISIT TO THAT SOVIET UNION SAID, "I AM COMPLETELY SATISFIED."

When asked about the results of his visit, he said, "We have reached a number of mutually advantageous agreements with the Soviet Government which will strengthen friendship and collaboration between our two countries."

Dr. Groza described his government in Rumania as "very stable, concentrating all democratic forces in the country and enjoying the support of a overwhelming majority of the population."

"Parliamentary elections in Rumania based on universal and direct franchise which secret ballot will be held as soon as we have dealt with the most urgent problems of rehabilitation."—Reuter.

HOLD-UP IN
MESSAGES

Headquarters of East Asia Command, Sept. 14.

Only 10,000 free messages home from released prisoners in South East Asia have been sent to the United Kingdom in the 13 days since the prisoners were freed.

It is conceded here that the figure is unsatisfactory, but it is pointed out that bad weather conditions are causing delay in messages being flown to Colombo from the originating centre.

Despatch by plane is rendered necessary, it is learned, because army signals with Ceylon are unable to cope with this heavy traffic. Once messages arrive in Colombo they are transmitted to the United Kingdom without delay.—Reuter.

AIRSHIP SERVICE TO
INDIA

Washington, Sept. 14.
An offer by a company called U.N. Airships to provide a service between Washington and Bombay by way of Brazil, Capetown and Mombasa is under consideration by the United States Civil Aeronautics Board.

According to the offer, two airships will be used, each having normal operating range of 6,000 miles, at a cruising speed of 85 miles per hour, with accommodation for 60 passengers.—Reuter.

Britain's Export
Sale Rising

SHOWING A DISTINCT UP-GRADE SINCE THE END OF THE WAR WITH GERMANY, BRITAIN'S EXPORTS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THIS YEAR TOTALLED 178 MILLION STERLING (U.S.\$700,000,000) WHICH WAS A THIRD HIGHER THAN THE FIGURE FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR BUT WAS WELL BELOW THOSE OF 1938.

DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW THERE WAS EXTRA TRADE WITH LIBERATED COUNTRIES, THE BULK OF GOODS WENT TO THE RELIEF OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM AND MACHINERY TO RUSSIA.

Many of Britain's exports, although listed as such, did not really come into international trade as was recognised in peace-time.

FOR INSTANCE, OF THE TOTAL EXPORTS AMOUNTING TO 200 MILLION STERLING TO EGYPT, MORE THAN HALF WERE CIGARETTES FOR THE FORCES IN THE FAR EAST.

Britain still has a long way to go, although the first six months of this year showed an increase of 42 million sterling on 1942 but was 50,000,000 sterling below 1938. Britain this year spent 598 million sterling in bringing goods into the United Kingdom.

America was still at the top of the list followed by the Empire countries, Canada, New Zealand and India. From Spain, Britain bought 3,000,000 pound worth of iron ore.

WANT OF LABOUR
Meanwhile, a British manufacturer has stated that Britain's export trade may go by the board for want of labour. Men were urgently needed and demobilisation had to be speeded up.

The majority of firms in Birmingham would be unable to cope with orders that were coming in for everything from cranes to collars.

In Singapore Chinese and Indian traders are placing orders for home goods to make up for losses sustained during the Japanese occupation.—Reuter.

H.K.V.D.C. NOTICE

Advances of Pay.

Advances of pay will be made to all mobilized ranks H.K.V.D.C., who are living out of barracks (other than those seconded to Essential Services) at Volunteer Headquarters, between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. September 16, 1945.

Officers will please bring L.P.C.s and Other Banks their Pay Books.

E.N. THURSBY, Major,
Adj. H.K.V.D.C.

NOTICE

Medical Services in Dec. 1941.

Owing to the exceptional circumstances prevailing at the time, it is probable that a number of doctors, nurses, dispensers, stretcher bearers, ambulance drivers, etc., did not receive their due remuneration for service under the Civilian Medical Defence Scheme. Such persons are invited to send to Medical Headquarters, 1st Floor, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, particulars of such service in order that steps can be taken to issue pay warrants.

(Sd.) P.S. Salwyn-Clarke,
Director of Medical & Sanitary Services.

Navy Puts Ashore Amazing Variety In Foods

INTERNEES OFF TO AUSTRALIA

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE NOW BEEN COMPLETED FOR THE REPATRIATION OF A NUMBER OF EX-INTERNEES DIRECT TO AUSTRALIA BY A VESSEL LEAVING ON MONDAY OR TUESDAY.

Embarkation of some of those leaving has been arranged for 1 p.m. on Monday.

The following is the list of those in town who are to sail by her: G. Lyon-Mackenzie, S. T. Williamson, W. Orlovitz, W. V. Ahern, J. Johnston, A. L. Cole, E. L. Jones and J. M. Smith.

The following, from Stanley Internment Camp, will also be leaving by the same vessel: Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Oliver, Miss N. M. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. E. Harris, Miss E. Harris, Master F. Harris, Miss F. Harris, Master Richard Harris, Master Ronald Harris, Master J. B. Harris, Mrs. H. G. Loader, Mrs. O. A. Barnett, Miss G. E. Darby, Mrs. M. E. Bainbridge, Mrs. W. E. Lucas, Mrs. J. B. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fowler, Mrs. E. K. Brooks, Mrs. J. K. Kerklake, Mrs. B. M. Doering, Mrs. Q. A. Blandford, Mrs. S. N. Moon, Mrs. M. F. Cook, Miss S. L. Hollis, Mrs. E. M. Tye, Mrs. R. H. R. Address, Mrs. M. Sully, Miss E. Key, Miss C. C. Brown, Miss A. J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. F. Crofton, J. D. Danby, Mrs. D. M. Danby, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Bird, F. G. Bird, Miss P. J. Findlay, Mrs. A. M. E. Harris, Miss R. J. Harris, E. T. Harris, L. Blumenthal, A. G. Groves, Miss H. Greaves, Mrs. D. M. Begdon, D. M. Rankine, Miss D. H. Stone, Miss N. F. P. Stone, Miss E. Griffin, Mrs. A. H. Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Sinclair, Mrs. C. R. Rozesky, Mrs. C. V. Rozesky, C. A. Rozesky, Mrs. E. C. Ainslie, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. P. Guest, Master G. Guest, Master E. Guest, Master J. Guest, the Misses R. and P. Guest, A. E. Nobbings, Mrs. H. Nobbings, Mrs. R. C. Moses, Miss B. E. Moses, W. Goldenberg, Miss B. Goldenberg, Mrs. A. B. Oxbury, Mrs. J. B. Mackie, J. Anderson, Mrs. V. Anderson, Master J. Anderson and Miss S. Anderson.

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BROTHERS OUTWIT JAPS

Headquarters, South East Asia Command, Sept. 14. News bulletins, mainly based on Allied radioes and United Nations programmes broadcast from Delhi, were distributed for six months by two British war prisoners in Chungkai Camp. The two brothers, Max Webber and Lieutenant Donald Webber, listened in on a small home-made receiver to All-India Radio interval signal, which they called "Song of India" in order to get news of the world outside. They also heard Radio SEAC and the B.B.C.

While one brother listened in, he whispered headlines to the other who scribbled them down in the dark; they put in details later. At first they worked inside their hut, and then in a clump of bushes which the suspicious Japanese cut down; then in a tool-shed in the camp cemetery, then in the camp quartermaster's stores.—Reuter.

Stanley Romance

The wedding between Lancelot Alban Scario, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Sheila Mary MacKinnay took place in St. John's Cathedral yesterday afternoon, the Rev. A. P. Ross officiating.

Mrs. C. W. Jeffries, the bride's mother, was Master of Honours, and the bride was attended by Mrs. T. V. N. Porteous and Miss Mary Smalley. The Best Man was Assistant Superintendent of Police H. W. E. Heath.

After the ceremony, which was attended by Col. C. H. Sansom, D.D.C.A. Police, the happy couple crossed the harbour in an R.A.F. motor boat to attend the reception, which was held in the Peninsula Hotel. A Services band was in attendance and a large number of guests toasted the future of the bride and groom.

MORE JAPS TAKE LIVES

Tokyo, Sept. 15. At least three more high-ranking Japanese have committed suicide, this increasing the wave of self-destruction since General MacArthur started the round-up of war criminals. The latest suicide is that of Tachibana Yoshimoto, former commander in North-east Japan, who slashed his abdomen with a sword, then fired a bullet into his head.—Wireless.

ADMIRAL FRASER'S TOUR

ADMIRAL SIR BRUCE FRASER, WHO ARRIVED HERE IN H.M.S. DUKE OF YORK ON FRIDAY, TOURED THE ISLAND YESTERDAY, VISITING STANLEY INTERNMENT CAMP AMONGST OTHER PLACES.

A "Sunday Herald" representative was told by one of the Naval officers, who had served under Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser on another Station, that "the Admiral's first thoughts are always for his men, and that he is not one of the hardy sea-dog type."

"He is very human," the officer said, "and always prefers shorts, while he is also a pipe smoker."

While at Stanley Camp yesterday the Commander-in-Chief spoke to a number of internees, including many children.

Later, the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet, visited various points and posts on the mainland.

DE-MOBBIING PROGRAMME

Writing in "The Daily Herald" yesterday, the Industrial correspondent, George Thomas, says: "Demobilisation will be speeded up drastically. The only questions are how and at what pace." George Isaacs, the Minister for Labour, put the matter beyond doubt when he addressed the Trade Unions Congress. We shall not know more until the Government makes its promised statement at the end of this month, after the Services hold a review of their needs.

When those demands have been examined, the Government will decide what number the Services shall have, and this will determine the numbers and rate of release.—Reuter.

AGED MARSHAL IN ILL HEALTH

Helsinki, Sept. 14. Seventy-eight-year-old Marshal Mannerheim, President of Finland, who is suffering from serious heart trouble, was taken to hospital to-day. Mannerheim, who has been in poor health for some time, said last January he would like to relinquish the presidency at the earliest possible moment.—Reuter.

SAVINGS WEEK IN ENGLAND

Opening the Thanksgiving Savings Week, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Hugh Dalton) said on Friday—that Britain's credit was a national not a party investment and loans to the State would be added without exception.—Reuter.

TEACHERS' TRAINING

A special training scheme for teachers is to come into being and for this purpose the Ministry of Education is setting up special interview boards to go overseas so that all candidates will have an equal chance of selection.—Reuter.

Commenting on the tin industry in Malaya, the "Daily Mail" says that there is more tin in the ground than ever came out of it, but it is a sick industry compared with the vast concern of 1941.—Reuter.

A further batch of 620 Japanese prisoners-of-war were brought in from Panling yesterday and were transferred to the camp at Shamshipo.

Noteworthy List Of Articles Disclosed

WITH THOUSANDS OF COMMANDOS AND ROYAL AIR FORCE JUST ARRIVED IN HONG KONG, THE ROYAL NAVY IS PREPARING TO HAND OVER THE POLICING OF THE ISLAND AND ADJOINING MAINLAND. HONG KONG WAS REOCCUPIED BY A NAVAL LANDING PARTY OF ONLY 500 MEN FOURTEEN DAYS AGO. ONLY ONE JAPANESE WAS KILLED BY OUR FORCES AND ONLY ONE OF THE NAVAL PERSONNEL WAS SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

An enlarged shore party of 1,000 ratings and marines carried out the evacuation of Japanese from Hong Kong island without any disturbance although the Japanese claim that the Chinese killed or wounded fourteen of their number estimated to be 18,000.

The city has been entirely orderly since the Navy took over and the ten o'clock curfew on the island and the nine o'clock curfew at Kowloon has been faithfully observed.

Seven Royal Navy submarines accompanied the British force into Hong Kong and two of these were coupled to the electricity supply to give the city light for four days. Since the breakdown in the underwater cable from the Kowloon power station the submarines have again provided light for Hong Kong.

FOOD STORES

The navy began unloading food for the Colony almost as soon as the White Ensign was hoisted over the naval dockyard, half an hour after the landing. In the past fourteen days:

31,500 pounds of white flour, 9,738 tins of milk, 654 cases of tinned meat, 6,230 pounds of sugar, 162 cases of Jam and Marmalade, 2,920 pounds of tea, and 2,400 pounds of butter have been unloaded and sent to the prisoners of war and internees' camps as the gift of the Navy, as well as hundreds of cases of dehydrated vegetables, dried eggs, meat extract, tomato juice, Naa parcels, semolina, Nestle's cream, cheese, butter, tinned fish, biscuits, 100 crates of fresh oranges and apples, tinned tomatoes, pepper, mustard, tinned beet, dried fruits, Chocolate powder, sausages, coffee, lemon powder, tinned oats, tinned carrots, spinach, peas, string beans, sardines, vegetable soup, barrels of vinegar, cases of salt, pork and beans, pickles, pineapples, tinned whitebait, Horlicks and Ovaltine and honey.

First in their sea boats and then with lighters the navy got 100 tons of food ashore in three days.

Aircraft carriers have been employed to bring huge quantities of stores and now ships of the Fleet train are pouring into the harbour with supplies.

VINDEX CARGO

One aircraft carrier H.M.S. Vindex brought three million cigarettes and the new currency for the island. Now the Colony returned to the Hong Kong dollar and the Japanese military yen is abolished.

Stanley camp, where most of the civilians were interned is on the other side of the island from Hong Kong and transport was almost nil when the Navy arrived. The landing parties commandeered Japanese vehicles and now run a daily bus service from the camp to the city.

H.M.S. ships in the harbour have also supplied modern films from their stocks to exhibit at the local cinemas.

MORE FIGURES

Further interesting figures supplied by the Navy show that during the period September 1 to 10 the following items of food were brought in from the mainland to the island:

	piculs	tons
Rice	6,903	406
Vegetables	2,408	141
Oil (Peanut)	705	44
Salt	1,390	81
Sugar	592	35
Vegetable Seed	358	21
Ground Nuts	140	8.25
Wheat	37	2.25
Sundries	455	26.75

JAPS GET AWAY WITH QUITE A LOT

FAIRLY LARGE CROWDS OF CHINESE ARE TO BE OBSERVED DAILY MILLING ABOUT THE MAIN NATHAN ROAD ENTRANCE TO WHITFIELD BARACKS WHERE JAPANESE CIVILIANS ARE INTERNED. THEY CARRY MESSAGES AND PARCELS.

THE "SUNDAY HERALD" IS INFORMED THAT PARCELS BOTH FROM JAPAN, SHOULD THEY COME, AND FROM PEOPLE IN HONG KONG WILL IN DUE COURSE BE ACCEPTED FOR JAPANESE PRISONERS-OF-WAR. HOWEVER, AT THE PRESENT MOMENT NO DEFINITE ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE.

Britons In India Give Warning

EVERY ARGUMENT FOR SPEEDY DEMOBILISATION USED IN GREAT BRITAIN, APPLIES WITH 10-FOLD STRENGTH TO INDIA. WRITES "INDIAN AFFAIRS," THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INDIA-BURMA ASSOCIATION.

The newspaper says: "The European community was, by its own wish, the only one in the country subjected to conscription. Small as it was, it gave thousands of men to the forces. Business and industry have been carried on for 5 years' mostly by senior men. Unless quick release can be given to the younger men, commerce and industry will see no speedy recovery."

It is easy to talk of the necessity for a two-fold increase in British commerce with the East but without sufficient men to handle and direct this movement, there will be stagnation instead of progress.—Reuter.

How to Treat Mikado

Quebec, Saturday.—Lin Yutang, the famous Chinese philosopher and writer, who is holidaying here, has his own ideas about the right way to treat the Japanese Emperor. "The Allies should make Hirohito a sort of puppet butler," he said. "He could fetch water and light cigarettes for the Supreme Commander. That would shake the glamour of the 'God head.'"

"I really believe that a Japanese Hitler will rise in ten years unless it is drilled into the people that Tokyo has really lost the war. They are still cocky and believe the atomic bomb explains their defeat."

"Act like conquerors," added Lin Yutang, "and control industry to avoid another war."

LESSON FOR JAPAN

The aim of the United Nations' psychological campaign in Japan will be to show that Japan was responsible for the war and that her forces were fully and thoroughly defeated in battle. It is intended to give the Japanese people a complete record of the atrocities committed by their forces overseas.—Reuter.

LEGLESS PILOT TO LEAD FLIGHT

Wing-Commander Rader, the legless pilot, who was released from a German prison camp only four months ago, is to lead the Royal Air Force fly-past to-day in celebration of the anniversary of the turning point of the Battle of Britain when the Germans lost 185 planes.—Reuter.

ITALIAN FRONTIER PROBLEM

London, Sept. 14. A communique issued by the Council of Foreign Ministers to-night said that it had been agreed to invite Yugoslavia, Italy, Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, and South Africa each to nominate a member to attend the meeting of foreign ministers in London to express views of their governments on the question of the Yugoslav-Italian frontier.—Reuter.

RUSH FOR HOUSES IN BRITAIN

Ernest Wilson, architect of the first national housing trust, mentioned to three or four people a day or so ago that an unadvertised sale of more than 400 leasehold houses at Great Barr, Birmingham, would be taking place. By 9 a.m. on Friday more than 500 people had queued up at the farmhouse where the sale was to be held.

The first people arrived at 5.30 in the morning. All of them had heard of the sale by word of mouth. Four people in Sheffield—60 miles away—heard of it from friends, and arrived in time for the sale.

A woman from Newport, Monmouthshire, who was in Birmingham, looking for a house, heard of it and turned up.

The houses were sold on a 99 years' lease at prices ranging from 500 to 575 pounds. The sale was on a first come, first served basis. Preference was given to service and ex-service men.—Reuter.

AMERICAN BILLETS

Until recently the houses have been occupied by American forces. The Trust indicated that they did not advertise the sale because they would have been snowed under by applications. The Trust hope to include a clause in the agreements to prevent the houses coming on to the market again for a period of ten years.

"Our idea," said Wilson, "is to prevent profiteering. We could have sold all the houses in one block, but we preferred to give everybody in need of a home an opportunity of acquiring one for themselves.—Reuter.

Rules For German Politics

Jack Edmond, Reuter's special correspondent in Hamburg writes: From to-morrow Germans will be free to form political parties on conditions laid down by the British; it was announced this afternoon.

Members of parties must not wear uniforms or use any flags or badges belonging to or associated with the German armed forces, the Nazi party, or any other party dissolved or declared illegal by the Military Government.

Nazi or military salutes or methods of marching are also banned. Heavy penalties, including death, will be imposed for attempting to restore the Nazi regime, or to establish a similar regime, for undermining Allied authorities, creating dissension between Allies, glorification of or preparation for war, discrimination against any person or group on the grounds of race, colour, nationality or religion.

The same conditions apply to the holding of political meetings permitted by the Military Government, and appear to apply to newspapers, as one of the new ordinances refers to "spoken or written word." Public gatherings for sports, entertainment, recreation, or non-political purposes may be held without permission.—Reuter.

TO ABOLISH MONARCHY?

The Italian Parliament, which is to be elected in November, will abolish the monarchy and proclaim a republic, according to Signor Pietro Nenni, Italy's Vice-Premier, in Paris.

"There are strong chances that the Left Wing parties will have a majority," he added. "This will be due to the pact for unity of action between the Italian Communists and Socialists."

LASKI WARNS FRANCO

British Labour will not support Royalist or other regimes which do not command the support of the people, Mr. Harold Laski, chairman of the Labour Party, stated in Paris.

"Spain," he added, "should be liberated from the Franco regime."

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